FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1841. [NO. 1236.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

FOR RENT.

THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row, lately occupied by the Subscriber, and formerly by the late J. M. Dobbin.

J. W. HUSKE.

Feb'y 1, 1841. 35tf

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE.

ONE BALE, three ply, English Seine TWINE, just received and for sale by

JAMES MARTINE, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

February 3, 1841. 35-3w

DR. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Montgomery, Anson, and Richmond counties, that he will visit Lawsonville on the first Monday in March, Wadesborough on the second, and Rockingham on the third. He has on hand a fine assortment of Stockton's Preparation Teeth, warranted to retain their colour.

February 1, 1841. 35-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY,

I SHALL expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, 12 o'clock M. on Monday the first day of March, 41, (it being the first Monday in the month,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

The Lot and Store on Hay street, joining Kyle's, at present occupied by Wilson Watson.

Warehouse on Franklin Street, joining Thomas J. Curtis.

The Lot and Store on Market square, at present occupied by John B. Marsh.

The Lot and Dwelling House on Union Street and Maiden Lane, at present occupied by William S. Latta.

The terms of the Sale will be Notes negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State at this place, to be approved by the Directors thereof.

A. A. T. SMITH, *C. A. M. E.*

February 2, 1841. 35-ts

State of North Carolina,
Cumberland County.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Joseph Arney, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, William Kyle, and made oath according to law, that he has lost or mislaid a Note signed by Robert C. Belden, and drawn in favour of Jeremiah Kyle, for one hundred and ten Dollars, forty-four cents, dated September 10, 1840, which Note all persons are cautioned against trading for.

W. P. KYLE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 23d day of January, 1841.

JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.*

35-3w

RANAWAY,

ON Friday last, a negro boy, belonging to Miss Elizabeth McLennon, named GEORGE, stout and chunky for his age, rather yellow complexion; he was bareheaded. He was seen on the next day between Fayetteville and the Rockfish Factory, and said he was on his way to South Carolina. He is probably lost. A reasonable reward will be paid for his apprehension by

ARCH'D McKAY, *Agent.*

Near Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1841. 35-tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore county, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon he reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good for Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Jan'y 26, 1840. 35-4w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader, Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a negro woman by the name of CLARINDA. She sometimes calls herself Clarenda Bowen, formerly the property of Mrs. Perry, of Fayetteville, N. C. She is a bright mulatto, has had small pox, and on the right side of her nose has a large black mole; has long black hair; is about five feet high and well proportioned. She can read and write, and no doubt but she has written herself a free pass. The above reward will be given for her delivery in any safe jail, so that I get her.

A. T. CRAFTON, Edgefield Dist., S. C., near Woodlawn P. O.

January 16, 1841. 36-3w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Deed of Trust to them executed, will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 4th of March next, that very valuable HOUSE and LOT on Green Street, at present occupied by Mr. R. C. Belden. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO—

Several Negroes; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Wagon and Team of 4 Mules; a Steam Engine, 13 horse power, in working order; 501 acres of Land, 3 or 4 miles from Town; a ½ acre Lot on Hay Mount, fronting Mrs. Ochiltree's, near the Arsenal. Terms liberal, at sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } *Trustees.*
J. S. PEARSON, }

Fayetteville, January 25, 1841.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—*In transit*—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

BOYD'S HOTEL,
KING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

THE Proprietor, J. D. BOYD, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.) tenders his sincere thanks to all who have patronised him since his location in Charleston, and hopes they will call upon him when they again visit the City.

He informs his friends and the public, that from and after the 15th January, 1841, his prices will be as follows:—

For Transient Boarders per day, $1 50
" " Private " $2 50

Charleston, January, 1841. 34-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, two JACKS, which he will sell on favorable terms. The older one is about twelve years, and the younger four next Spring. The former is a good foal getter, and both are of good form and action, and much above the common size of Jacks.

JOHN McBRYDE.

Near Centre Church, Robeson County.

Jan. 19, 1841. 33-4t5Ms.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 24 last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College, the last days of July.

The rates of Tuition (per Session of five months) are—

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of wholesome fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.

H. McLAURIN.

January 15, 1841. 33tf

LANDS FOR SALE.
[BY DECREE IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose for sale, at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the first day of March, 1841, (it being the first Monday in the month,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

100 acres of Land, (Sand Hills,) Residence of the late Robert C. McMaster, 6 and 12 months credit, interest from the day of sale.

One Lot and Warehouse, on Dick street, one-eighth of an acre, one and two years credit, interest from the day of sale.

255 acres of Land on Puppy Creek and Black Branch. Terms 6 months credit.

Lot on Robeson street, 82 feet 6 inches front.

Lot joining the above, on East side of Robeson street. Terms of the two last named Lots, 6 and 12 months.

☞ Bond with approved security will be required in every instance.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1841. 33ts

State of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
In Equity, Fall Term, 1840.

Henry B. Jernigan and Samuel Jernigan, Jr.,
vs.
Elijah Ratcliff and Nancy his wife, James Everitt and Judith his wife, Champ Terry and Margery his wife, and Mary Jernigan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Everitt and Judith his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of Sept. A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[34] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

Sept. FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

NOW OPEN for the reception of Pupils, on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, about 10 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and 12 miles above Elizabethtown. There are 250 acres more or less of land (three quarters) and 12 acres of lands cultivated in the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the same. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is gathered, as they can then judge properly of its productiveness. He is unnecessary to say it is a healthy location, as all will be satisfied of that fact from actual view. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

LAND LAND LAND!

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence the 11th of January. Tuition as formerly.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

January 6, 1841. 31-6w.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, the Subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joshua Craddock, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to settle the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. MONK, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 16, 1840. 32-6w

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26-*tf.*

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.

King Bevin *vs.* William Bevin.
Original Attachment levied on the half of 800 acres on Colly Swamp.

IT appearing to this Court, that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said William Bevin to make his personal appearance at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in February next, then and there to appear and replevy, or the Land levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk, at Office, the 1st Monday in Nov. 1840.

[31] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Laines, (some of which are very fine,) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Sattins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted.
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

FOR SALE.

PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE, in small bags for Family use,
Fresh Imperial Tea, in Canisters,
3 dozen genuine old Port Wine,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

J. HUSKE & SON.

December 8, 1840. 27tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1840. 28tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock
FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. 7tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 28, 1840. 30tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, } NORTH CAROLINA. }

John C. Atkins, Ex'r of Henry Delamothe, dec'd,
vs.
Francis J. Kron and wife, and others.

ORIGINAL BILL, in Equity, filed at September Term, 1840, in the County of Montgomery.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for Maria Jane Angelica Quenet, Sophia Caroline Forestin, Susan Louisa Forestin, Elizabeth Sophia Forestin, John Henri Forestin, Melamie Forestin, Jane Frances Eleonora Forestin, and Caroline Julia Forestin, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 1st Monday of March, 1841, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing Bill, filed by the Executor of Henry Delamothe, deceased, to give construction to the Will and to ascertain the rights of the claimants, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and be heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[32] JAS. L. GAINES, *C. M. E.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AN ACT

For the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the nett annual income of the Literary Fund, (exclusive of moneys arising from the sale of Swamp Lands,) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this State, in the ratio of their Federal population, to be ascertained by the census next preceding such distribution.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties which voted for "Schools," under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, entitled, "An act to divide the counties into school districts, and for other purposes," at the first term which shall be held after the first day of January, in each and every year, or at the succeeding term of said court, a majority of the Justices of the Peace of said county being present, the said court shall appoint not less than five, nor more than ten, superintendents of common schools, who shall hold their appointments for one year, and until others are chosen.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That said superintendents shall assemble within fifteen days after their appointment, at the office of the clerk of the county court, and appoint one of their number chairman.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That the clerk of the county court shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of superintendents, and shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the proceedings of the board, and such other papers touching the subject of common schools, as the board may direct; and shall safely keep all papers which may be committed to his custody by said board.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the share of the Literary Fund, to which each county may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, shall be due and payable on or before the first day of September in each and every year, and shall be paid to the chairman of the board of superintendents, or his lawful attorney, upon the warrant of the Comptroller: *Provided, however,* that before such distribution shall be had, the payments which may have been made to the counties, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall be added to the nett annual income aforesaid in the Treasury; and the amount which may have been paid to any county shall be deducted from the share of said county, and the excess only paid over.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county, a majority of the Justices being present, are hereby authorised and empowered to levy a tax in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, which shall not exceed one-half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the Literary Fund; and the sheriff is hereby required to collect and pay over the same to the chairman of the board of superintendents, on or before the first day of October ensuing; and his bond, given to secure the payment of county taxes, shall contain a condition for the faithful collection and payment of the school taxes to the person authorised to receive the same; and for a breach of said condition by the sheriff, the chairman of the board of superintendents shall have the same remedies against him and his securities as are given to the county trustee for enforcing the payment of ordinary county taxes.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That the board of superintendents shall have power, and they are hereby required, within three months after their appointment, to lay off their counties into school districts, and number the same, of such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county, with power to alter the boundaries of said districts, causing said boundaries and such alterations to be recorded by their clerk, in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That the free white men of the several school districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the first Monday after the expiration of one month after the said school districts shall have been laid off, as herein before directed, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be entitled "The School Committee," who shall hold their appointment for one year, and until others are chosen; and that said election shall be held at such convenient place in the school districts, severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "School Committee" of their respective districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said committee, by death, removal, or other cause. The chairman of the board of superintendents shall give public notice in writing, at three or more public places in each district, of the election directed to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election; and the board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct such election of the "School Committee." The said freeholders shall give to the said board, within three days after such election, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person; and the said Board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes the "School Committee," as herein provided: *Provided, nevertheless,* that whenever the districts fail to make an election, the board of superintendents shall appoint the school committee, who shall continue in office till others are chosen at the next annual election.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That each committee of the several school districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "School Committee of District number of the County of ," as the case may be; and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for school purposes; of selling and transferring the same; and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said corporation.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever suit is brought against any "School District," the process shall be by summons; a copy of which shall be left with some one of the committee of said district.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the school committee to designate and purchase, or lease, a suitable site for a school house, as near the central part of each district as may be convenient; to hire, purchase, or build a school house of such form and dimensions as they may deem suitable; and to use, for the procuring of a site and school house, such funds as the superintendents may place in their hands for these purposes.

12. *Be it further enacted,* That the school committee shall, in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents the number and names of the white children in their districts of five and under twenty-one years of age.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of school committees to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts, for such time as the monies to which said district may be entitled will permit; and to pay him, by giving an order on the chairman of the board of superintendents.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white children under the age of twenty-one years, shall be permitted to attend the school of their district as scholars, and receive instruction therein.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That said school committees shall have power to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform all such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools.

16. *Be it further enacted,* That within one month after the school committees shall have reported to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of said board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county; and the monies received from the Literary Fund, and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the school districts of their county, in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

17. *Be it further enacted,* That the board of superintendents shall have power, and they are hereby authorised, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as they may deem necessary to the usefulness of said schools.

18. *Be it further enacted,* That the school committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the board of superintendents, shewing the number of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

19. *Be it further enacted,* That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November, report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or to such other officer or board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, the amount of money he may have received the preceding year, and from whom, and to whom he has paid it, setting forth the name of each individual, and the amount paid to him; the number of children who may have been taught in the schools of his county the preceding year; for what time the schools may have been kept up in the several districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful—and he shall make two copies of so much of said report as relates to the monies received and disbursed by him; one of which he shall file with the clerk of the board of superintendents, and the other he shall put up for public inspection in some conspicuous place in the court house of his county.

20. *Be it further enacted,* That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which shall appoint the board of superintendents shall have power to require the person who may be appointed chairman of said board, before he enters on the duties of his office, to give bond and security for the faithful application of the funds which may come to his hands, in such penalty as said court may prescribe; which bond shall be payable to the State of North Carolina, and shall be approved and received by a majority of the superintendents, and shall be filed by them with the clerk of the county court: *Provided, however,* that when the chairman is required to give bond as aforesaid, he shall be allowed to retain five per cent. of the monies which shall pass through his hands, as a compensation for his services.

21. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the counties in which a majority of the votes, under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, were for "no school," when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of common schools; and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favour of the provisions of this act, will deposite his vote with the word "School" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it will vote "No School" on their tickets. And it shall be the duty of the poll-keepers to count the votes given at such precinct for "School" or "No School," and to return the same to the sheriff, who shall count together all the votes, and certify the number for "School" and "No School" separately to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, and to the county court of his county next ensuing said election; and any sheriff failing to comply with the requisitions of this act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

22. *Be it further enacted,* That the county courts of the counties in which a majority of the votes were for "No School," under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall not appoint superintendents, or take any other action on the subject of "Common Schools," until a majority of the people of such county shall have voted for the system agreeably to the provisions of the preceding section.

23. *Be it further enacted,* That in each of said counties, where a majority of the votes shall be for "schools," such county shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and the county court shall perform the same duties, and be invested with the same powers as in the counties where a majority of the votes were cast for "schools," under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid; and any county court in said counties, subsequent to said election, a majority of the Justices of said county being present, shall have power, and they are hereby required, to appoint superintendents of common schools agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this act.

24. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, as soon as it shall be ascertained what counties vote against the provisions of this act, shall vest so much of said fund as said counties would have been entitled to receive, under the ratio provided for in the first section of this act, in the stock of any of the Banks of this State, or of United States, or to loan the same to individuals, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to improve the value thereof.

25. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall prepare proper forms, to enable the chairmen of the board of superintendents and the school committee men to make the returns required of them by this act; and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the counties which have voted, or may hereafter vote, for schools; and shall defray the expense incident to the printing and distribution of said forms, out of the Literary Fund.

26. *Be it further enacted,* That if any superintendent or committee man, appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, such superintendent or committee man having accepted the appointment, or any clerk of the county court, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of *fifty dollars,* to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the State, in any court of record in this State; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over to the chairman of the board of superintendents of the county in which said default may occur, to be applied as the other monies which shall come to his hands from the Literary Fund and the county; and it shall be the duty of the county attorney for the State to prosecute suit in all such cases, for and on behalf of his county.

27. *Be it further enacted,* That if the chairman of the board of superintendents shall fail or neglect to pay, on demand, any draft which he may by law be bound to pay, he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the plantiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent. damages for its unlawful detention.

28. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any county which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, upon complying with the other requisites of said act, from drawing from the Literary Fund, at any time before the first day of September next, the amount to which said county may be entitled under the provisions of said act; such payment, however, to be deemed in the nature of an advancement to said county; it being the true intent and meaning of this act to make all the counties, favorable to our system of common schools, as nearly equal as possible, by the distribution to be made from the Literary Fund by this act, under the ratio provided for in the first section.

29. *Be it further enacted,* That the teachers of

any common schools, shall be exempt from performing military duty, working on the road, or serving on the jury, whilst engaged in teaching said schools.

30. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 11th day of January, A. D. 1841.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

THE DUDLEY DINNER.

Gov. Dudley met nearly two hundred of his friends at a dinner on Thursday last in accordance with the arrangements published in our paper of the 28th ult.

The dinner was prepared under the direction of Mrs. Blanks, upon whose taste and accomplishments as a *cuisinier* it reflects the highest credit. It was arranged upon four tables extended the whole length of the hall in St. John's Lodge, and presided over by our fellow townsmen Wm. B. Meares, John Hill, Robert H. Cowan, Alex. Anderson, P. K. Dickinson, Alex. McRae, James F. McRee, and John P. Brown.

The entertainment was enlivened by the rich melody of sweet toned harps, the pauses of which were filled up by brilliant *bon mots*, pointed jests, jocund laughter and merry songs. We regret that we have been enabled to gather up and present the reader with so little of all that was said and done. But indeed, the brilliant incidents of festive occasions are as sparkling and evanescent as the bubbles that rise and burst on the rosy wine in which they are celebrated—or as the song has it,

"As the bubbles that swim, on the beaker's brim;
And break on the lip while meeting."

The reader will find attached the regular and such volunteer toasts as we have obtained.

1. *Our Country and her free Institutions.*—Party differences and financial convulsions are but the gales that test their stability, and purify the political atmosphere.

2. *The President of the United States and Heads of Departments.*—The chosen depositories of our jewels.

3. *The Congress of the United States.*—A convention of freemen to enrich and perpetuate their glorious heritage.

4. *Our native State.*—The first to proclaim a Declaration of Independence—the last to calculate the value of the Union.

5. *Our good old Town.*—The spirit of improvement breathes upon her energies, and lo! her augmented population—her improved healthfulness—and her increasing commerce.

6. *Public approbation.*—The meed, and the incentive of honorable ambition.

7. *Our great and esteemed philanthropist man.*—His public life has but illustrated his private virtues.

After the reading of this toast, which was received with enthusiasm, Gov. Dudley in a short address, expressed a grateful sense of the present tokens of good feeling manifested towards him by men of both political parties, and his enduring obligations for the many instances of confidence and regard heretofore exhibited by his immediate fellow citizens. He made slight reference to the leading events of the State's history, whilst he occupied her Executive Chair, and enforced, in an energetic manner, the necessity of improving all the resources which the State is so bountifully blessed with.

The Governor offered the sentiment following:

The citizens of Wilmington.—Ardent in their affections—forgiving in their enmities; may they be prosperous, one and all.

8. *Internal Improvement.*—Its trophies are around us—won from the ocean, and the wilderness, to enhance the social comforts of both.

9. *The system of Common Schools.*—Light is breaking upon our cottages and academies.—A bright and glorious day is before us.

10. *Commerce and Agriculture.*—Let the sisters walk hand in hand—their harmony herald their prosperity.

11. *The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.*—Resistance is the result of ignorance and calls for private enterprise—its success will beget mutual friendship and wisdom.

12. *Party Attraction, the bane of the Old Republic.*—Sweeping like the Simoom's blast, all over all who hit their noses in its pestilential track.

13. *Woman.*

"Then act the rainbow to the storms of life,
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By M. London.—*The memory of Joseph A. Hill.* Bold as a Statesman, eloquent as an orator, truthful as a friend, he still has a hold upon our affections.

By David Jones.—*Edward B. Dudley.* Who was our distinguished and fearless executive, we claim him as our own and welcome him home.

By M. London.—*Our Fellow Townsman, P. K. Dickinson.*—Every act of Wilmington enterprise has felt his impulse, and he stands unrivalled for munificent charity.

At the announcement of this sentiment the company rose and gave three cheers to Mr. Dickinson. Mr. D. rose and returned his thanks to the company for their lively expression of good feeling towards him, modestly declined any superior merit, acknowledged his attachment to the good old Town and people, and said he was still ready and willing to co-operate with them in advancing her interests, but Mr. D. said we had a sister and a neighbour, and proposed the following sentiment—

The Town of Fayetteville.

By J. G. Wright.—*William Gaston:* Now and forever, the brilliant boast of the good "Old North State." His talents rank him first upon her roll of fame, while his virtues enshrine him in the sanctuary of her affections.

By C. C. Battle.—*Wilmington:* Rich in liberality, rich in enterprise, rich in all the attributes of social happiness; may she long be rich in their enjoyment.

By F. C. Hill.—*North Carolina:* Her slow and measured appreciation of native excellence, deprives her sons of the strongest incentive to the achievement of greatness: may a change in public opinion apply the proper corrective.

By Jas. G. Green.—*Woman.*

"With the all tints are sweet, each clime hath charms,
Earth—sea alike—our world within our arms."

By Thos. D. Meares.—*Duncan H. Sloan, of Sampson:* The fearless and independent representative of Farmers—May his liberal policy in our last Legislature be ever appreciated and rewarded by his constituents."

By Samuel R. Johnston.—*Religion and Morality:* The great pillars of human happiness.

By Franklin Snead.—*Our National Union:* May ardent attachment to the principles on which it was formed and a fixed determination to preserve them unimpaired, ever be a test of American patriotism.

By Wm. A. Wright.—*The Cabbage State and her Cabbage headed Governor:* Gascony has a fit expounder of her character.

There was something of novelty, it is true, but not less of reason, in the proceedings of a late esteemed minister of New England, who, at the close of a very badly sung psalm, read another to the choir, saying, "You must try again; it is impossible to preach after such singing!"—*Rev. Jour.*

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The question of an Extra Session of Congress, which has been for the last two months the subject of controversy in the newspapers, begins now to be much discussed in the circles of the Metropolis.

After much consideration upon the subject (which has served to modify somewhat our first opinion in regard to it) we have arrived at the conclusion that the question of an Extra Session was in effect decided by the People in November last, when they decided, by a majority of a hundred and forty odd thousand votes, that there should be a change of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. By that decision they determined that there should be a change of *administration*—a change of *policy*—a change in *the measures* of Government. They determined that Mr. Van Buren's Administration should cease on the 4th of March next, and that General Harrison's Administration, should begin on that day. To carry out their will, the change of measures, Legislative as well as Executive, ought, if it were practicable, to commence on that day. But, since that change cannot then commence, as far as Legislative action is necessary, the National Legislature ought to be called together at the earliest convenient and practicable day.

The effect of postponing any action by the next Congress until the day fixed by the Constitution for their assembling (the first Monday in December) will be *to prolong Mr. Van Buren's Administration* twelve or eighteen months after its constitutional termination; for it would take that time, counting from the 4th of March, to mature in Congress any important measure. The continuation of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, sub-Treasury and all! An exaction of specie payments, and a still greater exaction on the 1st of July next, at a moment when the Banks are struggling to resume and to maintain resumption of specie payments! These are some of the inevitable consequences of a recess of Congress for nine months. Instead of this, the People want *new* measures, which shall provide for their welfare, and which shall look both to the Government and from the Government to them. Their will in this respect can only be accomplished by means of an Extra Session of Congress. To oppose an Extra Session, under these circumstances, is virtually to maintain that all measures of relief to the People are to be postponed for some fifteen or eighteen months; that is to say, put off, until a large part of the term of the Administration, which was to mature and adopt them, has passed away.

But, if the view of the question of an Extra Session were restricted to the condition of the Government alone, without regard to the wants and the good of the People, an affirmative decision of it would be inevitable. There is now, it is contestably, a deficient revenue. During the next ordinary Session of Congress five millions more of this deficient revenue will be abstracted by the operation of the Compromise act, one-half of which amount goes off on the 31st of December of this year. Suppose Congress not to meet until the first Monday of that month, how is it possible to provide in season for this additional deficiency? How, we repeat, and give reasonable notice to the merchants to regulate their importations?

But, if the People had not decided in favor of an Extra Session, and if the condition of the Government did not require it, our opponents have resolved, by their course during the present Session, to render it inevitable. They seem determined to leave every thing in the state of the greatest disorder and confusion. They have not made, and refuse to make, any provision for the deficit in the Treasury. Their financial scheme does not go beyond the issue of due-bills, or Treasury Notes, to supply present necessities. These, they think, will relieve *them*, although they know that the charge which they will make upon the two last quarters of the year must greatly embarrass the new Administration. In one branch of Congress, during the two months which have expired of this Session, scarcely any thing has been done; whilst in the other, four weeks have been spent of the most precious time of the Session in passing a pre-emption law, though there is one already in existence.

We feel fortified in the conviction of the indispensable necessity of an Extra Session of Congress by the repugnance with which our good friends of the present Administration party regard it. They appear to be greatly grieved and shocked by the idea of it. Without it, they know that *their* measures, *their* implements, *their* instruments, will continue to operate. With it they see the prospect of the establishment of those salutary measures of relief, of reform, and of economy, which the wants of the People demand, and the will of the People has decreed.

Some, who have not well reflected upon the subject, seem to apprehend that as Mr. Van Buren had, early in his term, an abortive Extra Session, an Extra Session now may prove injurious to the Administration of Gen. Harrison. But, for what purpose was *his* Extra Session called? Was it to relieve the People? No such thing. That purpose was expressly repudiated. It was called to propose that last most disastrous link in the chain of rash experiments, the Sub-Treasury. It was called, not for the People, but for the Office-holders. General Harrison's Extra Session (should he summon one) will be convened for the benefit and for the interests both of the People and of the Government.

The occasion has seemed to us to call for the expression of our views of this subject, and we have not shunned it. We speak, of course, for ourselves only, and with due deference to the opinions of such as may differ from us upon this question.

The geological survey of New Hampshire has been the means of discovering a mine of tin ore in Coos county, at the foot of the White Mountains. It is said to be the only instance in which this kind of ore has ever been found in this country. The mine is said to be quite a rich one, yielding from 30 to 40 per cent. We are glad that New Hampshire is likely to be found to yield any thing besides Locofocoism and sub-Treasurers.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. CLAY AND MR. WEBSTER.

Day after day, for twelve months past, we have had it upon the high authority of the Globe and Enquirer, that these two illustrious Statesmen harbored the most unkind feelings towards each other. Policy, it was said, restrained the utterance of their feelings, which were not the less malignant and bitter on that account. Let the Presidential contest close, (we were told,) and then we would see the flur fly. Prudential considerations would no longer operate to restrain the outburst of long pent up jealousy and hate. Many of the admirers of these great men looked forward to the dreaded day with fear and trembling. They did not dream that the Globe and Enquirer, which never utter any thing but the truth, could all the while be telling nothing but falsehoods. Such a supposition did not enter their imaginations. They confidently looked to the meeting of Congress for the signal for hostilities. They have continued to look to the present day, and still the promised war has not begun. So far from it, all the signs indicate the warmest mutual friendship, and the highest confidence between the two great belligerents (that were to be.) No longer than Friday last, we note in the proceedings of the Senate the following, which looks very like a confirmation of the fables of Blair and Ritchie!

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

In the Senate, on Friday, some conversation occurred between Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, and Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, in the course of which Mr. Tappan insinuated that Mr. Clay was disposed to dictate to General Harrison. In reply to this last remark, Mr. Clay replied as follows, as reported by the correspondent of the American:

Mr. Clay, however, was not disposed to allow one of the remarks of Mr. Tappan to pass without comment and denial. He had been spoken of as disposed to act as the viceroy of the President elect and to come between him and the new administration in the discharge of Executive duties. The Senator from Ohio had dared to assume a great deal in saying this, for nothing could be more unfounded in fact. The imputation was false altogether.

I have not, continued Mr. C., written to or heard from General Harrison since I took my seat in the Senate at the commencement of the session. I have recommended no man to office, nor spoken to him of any office beyond a remark in reference to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, of whom I have said that I did not see how a man of such commanding patriotism, distinguished service and great ability could be overlooked in seeking out the most suitable advisers for the President. Nor do I, for were I in the position of General Harrison, I certainly should have called the Senator from Massachusetts to aid me in the discharge of my official duties. The member from Ohio had assumed a great deal in presuming to impute any such opinion to him.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Nashville Republican Banner of the 27th ult. contains an admirable exposition, in a letter from the Editor of that paper, (now on a visit to this city,) of the grounds upon which respect and confidence are justly due from the Whigs of the South and West to the eminent citizen of Massachusetts whom Gen. Harrison is understood to intend to nominate as Secretary of State under his Administration. We are glad to find Mr. Webster's public character and public services in hands so able to do justice to them, and present them fairly to his fellow-citizens. If *our* readers were a little less familiar than they are with the history of Mr. Webster's public life, we should transfer the whole of the Letter to our columns. As it is, we content ourselves with copying, with our entire approbation, the following concluding paragraph of it:

"In conclusion, let it be remembered that Mr. Webster has challenged all his enemies, and in an especial manner called upon Mr. Calhoun, who was with him in Congress during the war, to point out any act or vote of his, which showed him wanting in patriotic devotion. The call has been made in vain. Mr. Webster has now been before the Public twenty years since the war. He has been actively engaged in the political struggles of those later times. His opinions are all well known, and well known, too, are the efforts he has made towards accomplishing the revolution which has now taken place. Gen. Harrison will need an honest Cabinet, an able Cabinet—a Cabinet competent to advise him in regard to measures which will be necessary in order to relieve the country, and to fulfill the expectations of the People. In making selections for this purpose, he has, and will, I doubt not, put to himself Mr. Jefferson's inquiries —'is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution?'"

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, February 2.

McLeod was liberated from jail one day last week, the required security for his appearance to take his trial having been given, but, as soon as he was released by the sheriff, a band of two or three hundred armed men seized and reconducted him to prison, where at the last account he was still confined. The object of the outrage was said to be to afford the owner of the Caroline an opportunity to arrest McLeod for the destruction of his boat. It was pretty plainly intimated by the ringleaders that he should never be allowed to recross the line.

NEW YORK, February 3.

I mentioned yesterday that McLeod was forcibly recommitted to jail by a mob. It seems that he was placed there to protect him from violence. It is now said that he is a sub-treasurer, and left Canada on account of a large defalcation in his capacity as sheriff. Great excitement prevailed at Lockport, and the impression was that his sureties would be compelled to give him up.

Important to Newspaper Readers.—It has been recently decided in Philadelphia, that if a person allows a paper to be left on his premises, and receives such paper and reads it, he is liable for the subscription, (notwithstanding he may have called at the office and expressly ordered it stopped.) If a person does not intend to pay for a paper, he must not receive nor read it.

We find the above in an exchange paper. It is good law, except that part marked in brackets. If a person call and orders the paper stopped, *in time*, he ought not to be held liable.

The law ought to be further amended, making a man who subscribes to no paper, and borrows his neighbor's, pay double subscription.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A new Post Office has been established at Bounding Branch, Montgomery county, N. C., and Hiram McKnight appointed P. M.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1841.

Yesterday General Harrison left our city for Washington. The air was mild and balmy, and our citizens gathered in crowds to bid him farewell. The quay was lined with human forms, and as we gazed upon them it seemed to us as if every face was lit up with a holy enthusiasm. And who then that did not realize it? Unutterable feelings thrilled through us, we must confess, when, as the steamer with her rich cargo shot into the stream, one shout was sent up from either shore, and the booming cannon spoke in its power, mingling in, as it were, with the lofty cheer of the multitude.

The scene was touching. *He*, whom the People had thus assembled to honor, had stood on that same bank an humble ensign, when the log hut and the rude fort told only of frontier life and its perils. Since then, how great the change! To *him* how wonderful the contrast! *Then* the sturdy settler looked to the soldier for aid against a savage foe; *now* the citizen feels as if he could guard the State in any emergency. *Then* this valley was a wilderness, and its stream navigated only by the sluggish ark, or the frail canoe; *now* large cities and thriving villages and well-cultivated farms dot it over, and the beautiful Ohio is cleft by swift steamers, making a neighborhood of distant places, and bearing from or bringing to us untold wealth and power.

Beholding this change, and realizing in himself the contrast, with the events of a long life crowded into a few brief moments, General Harrison felt the occasion deeply. He was subdued by it. As he rose to bid adieu to the multitude, in a short address, the very words trembled on his lips, and nothing could have been more touching than his allusion to the past, and his simple farewell. Manly hearts were melted. The multitude seemed as if heaved by deep emotion, so solemn was the silence, yet so audible its utterance.

The prayers of the good attend him! He has left us to fill high station, and meet heavy responsibilities; but that fidelity which has borne him aloft, unscathed, amid every temptation and trial, will still bear him on unhurt and pure, and make him what he means to be—the *Patriot President of a Patriot People.*

FROM THE WHEELING GAZETTE—JANUARY 29.

Gen. Harrison arrived in this city yesterday afternoon at about half past 2 o'clock. During the whole day our wharf was crowded with persons anxiously awaiting his arrival, and at about 2 o'clock the boat on which he came was discovered to be in sight five or six miles below the river. The fact was announced by the discharge of cannon, and in about half an hour the splendid steamer *Ben Franklin* rounded the point, and came into port in gallant style. Four or five pieces of artillery on shore were fired without intermission, and the cannon on board the boat responded. The bells of the city were rung, and almost every Whig house displayed a flag.

By the time the boat arrived at the wharf the concourse of people was tremendous, and three hearty cheers were given at the moment she touched the Virginia soil. General Harrison was waited on by the Committee of Reception, and escorted in an open carriage to the United States Hotel, where a cordial welcome and the hospitalities of the city were tendered to him by S. Spring, Esq. in a neat and appropriate address. The General responded in a forcible and happy manner. During the afternoon he received the congratulations of thousands of our fellow-citizens from every point for miles around, and in the evening he was escorted to the residence of Mr. E. Dorsey, where a splendid entertainment was provided, and here he was waited upon by hundreds more, including our fair countrywomen.

General Harrison left for Pittsburg last night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

General Harrison is to be in Washington, on the 9th instant, and will stop at a private house—Col. Wm. L. Brent's. Mr. Van Buren has taken a private residence, in this city, to which he will remove after the 3d of March. He will not long remain here, however—as he will ultimately take up his residence at Kinderhook.

It is believed that the utmost courtesy will mark the conduct of these distinguished men towards each other. Gen. Harrison will, no doubt, call upon the President, when he arrives; and Mr. Van Buren will shew him every civility, and also attend his Inauguration. This has always been the case where the parties were on friendly terms. General Jackson did not call on Mr. Adams, when he arrived here, prior to his Inauguration, and, of course, Mr. Adams kept aloof from him, ever since. Jackson intended to call upon Mr. Adams, —having no hostility towards him,—but, on his arrival, he was immediately beset by those whose interest it was to keep him away from Mr. Adams, and immediately under their own eye.—*Ch. Courier.*

"He asked that his opponents would cease their railings against his measures in advance—that they would judge him by his acts—and if they found him varying from the course he had promised to pursue —if they found him deviating from the high road of genuine democracy, he felt that he would merit their condemnation and rebuke."—*Extract from Gen. Harrison's remarks, on leaving Cincinnati.*]

The Old General could ask no less at the hands of his countrymen, and this is the least which they can accord. Elevated to the Presidency of a free People, by a generous and almost universal burst of popular applause, he asks only for a fair trial, and to be judged by his acts. Will not a magnanimous and just people, with one consent, respond to this moderate and reasonable request? Will they not rebuke the tools of faction, who, to soothe their baffled malice, are still pursuing with blood-hound ferocity the venerable patriot, who, by the interposition of a noble people, has been elevated beyond the reach of their calumny and malevolence?—*Richmond Whig.*

Harrison's Inauguration Suit.—The Lowell (Mass.,) Courier says:—We were yesterday shown, by Samuel Lawrence, a splendid piece of black broad-cloth, manufactured by the Middlesex Co., in this city, to the order of the Baltimore Tippecanoe Clubs, and designed for the inauguration suit of Gen. Harrison. The cloth is made entirely from American wool, a part of which was from Mr. Lawrence's flock of sheep in Connecticut, and it is probably the finest article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is precisely such cloth as the President ought to wear at the time of his inauguration, and such as it is an honor to American skill to have produced.

"Going the Whole Hog."—P. Mosely, of Madison county, New York, is on his way to Washington, with a pig of his own raising and fattening, which weighs 1255 pounds—a present for General Harrison.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 2, 1841.

We learn to day that 200 Indians are ready for embarkation at Tampa, but as I before stated, these sort of stories must be published with great caution, for no calculation can be made on an Indian's promise or protestation, if you have no stronger security than his own word or bond.

The only thing certain is that Indians in considerable numbers have come in, in a friendly way, and that every conceivable means are being resorted to for the purpose of persuading more. Let us hope for the best.

On Monday, the 18th inst., a party of Indians visited the cornfield of Colonel F. R. Sanchez, of Newnansville, about three miles from town, carrying off a quantity of plunder.

On the following day Henry Lindsey, a citizen of Alachua, was shot between Newnansville and Fort Clark, about two miles from the former place. At about nine o'clock same evening, the dwelling house of Captain E. Bird situated on the outskirts of the town, were burnt; fortunately, however, the building was unoccupied. From thence they proceeded to the house of Gideon Hague, situated but a short distance, which they attempted to enter, but, being alarmed, fled before doing any further mischief. There were from 10 to 15 Indians.

"FORT CLINCH, E. F. Jan. 25, 1841.

"Sir—It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure, I inform you, that a prospect of "*peace*" at last dawns upon your afflicted territory. The Indians are coming in rapidly; those who have surrendered at this post and signified a willingness to emigrate, number *one hundred*. Many more will be added during the present week—and upon the return of Colonel Loomis, from Tampa, who conducted to that post a large party of Indians, these also will take up the line of march, attended by a strong escort, for Tampa.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 29.

By the Walter M., and Jos. Crowell, from the South, the news brought by Capt. Cooper, as published in our last, is confirmed; and in addition, we learn that one Indian more, and a squaw were captured, and one warrior killed by somebody, who paid a sergeant of the 3d Artillery in exchange! It is reported that Sam Jones, taking alarm, had retired from his usual quarters. Hostilities were ordered to cease, General Armist(ice)ed having extended his protection to the Southern Indians also. The steamer Thomas Salmond would take the prisoners round to Tampa to procure "passes," we suppose.

Such are the *vigorous operations* of 6,500 men, maintained at an enormous expense, against a few savages, who are weekly murdering our citizens in every direction.

Capt. Jernigan of the Georgia Militia, while scouting with a few men, between Forts Moniac and Taylor, on the western side of the Okefenokee, fell on a trail, which he followed up until he came up with three Indians, who showed fight, but two were dropped dead, and the other escaped wounded. They were, it is supposed, spies sent up to discover the state of the country.

We are overjoyed to learn that the Armist(ice)ed "pass" is not a legal tender in Georgia.—*Herald.*

STEEL ORE.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

In the town of Duane, Franklin county, New York, is a vein of magnetic oxide, distinguished from the other minerals of that region by its capacity of yielding, directly from the process of smelting, a substance possessing all the physical and chemical properties of manufactured steel. From this analysis, it appears that the steel properties of the substance resulting from the smelting of this mineral are inherent, and not the result of any new or peculiar process of assay. However little the world may be prepared to give credence to the existence of such a mineral in the state of an oxide, the fact is now too well established to admit of skepticism, and no one who will examine the edge tools and cutlery of all kinds that have, during the past season, been cast from this mineral and sent out into most of the cities for samples, can do so great violence to his own senses as to doubt any longer the existense of a "natural steel," from which, by the simple mode of moulding and casting, razor blades, penknives, shears, plane irons, gouges, axes of all sizes and descriptions, and every variety of tools of the machinist and carpenter's shop, are at once produced, having all the properties and best qualities of the purest steel.

We have actually seen some samples of articles cast out of this newly discovered ore which have been brought to this city, and are intended, we believe, to be presented to the "National Institution."

National Intelligencer.

COSTS OF CITY GOVERNMENTS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser rallies the worshipful Corporation of that great emporium upon its "contingent expenses" after the following manner:

"*Corporation Expenditures.*—We have before us a return of 'contingent expenditures' for the past year, apparently made under the auspices of our conscript fathers, some of the items in which are rather curious. For example, we find set down $4,267 77, 'refreshments for members of Common Council and committees,' which strikes us as a pretty large figure for oysters and brandy and water; 'coach hire' $1,118 87; 'ditto and dinner to Gov. Seward,' $115;—what a stupendous appetite the Governor must have to eat up so much cash at one dinner! Again, 'cigars for members of Common Council,' $1,385! Almost $1,400 of the citizens' taxes puffed away in very disagreeable smoke! 'Coffee, tea, and sugar,' $165 03; after burning their mouths with such a quantity of tobacco smoke, the worthy aldermen would need copious draughts of *something*; but it seems to us that cold water would have been more agreeable as well as more wholesome. 'Executing death-warrant on E. Coleman,' $352 19; we had no idea that it cost so much to hang a man. 'Chandeliers and girandoles,' $2 500. Too much to be thrown away on toys. 'A basket of Champagne,' $12; that went with the segars probably. 'Michael Kent for loss of time bringing box of cloths,' $15; pretty good pay for a single act of porterage. 'Soap,' $17 50; whence it may be inferred that some dirty work is done in the Council chambers, sometimes. 'Spring water,' $24; that must be for washing, of course, for it is not to be supposed that the aldermen *drink* water, when they pay so much for 'refreshments.' 'Washing table-cloths,' $18; that must be for the suppers. 'Reception of Vice President,' $1,251 12. What under the sun did they do with him at such an expense! "Tablets and pocket-books for members of Common Council,' $189. Does the city find them also in pocket-combs and handkerchiefs! It might as well."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The other day, [illegible] better employment, I picked up a [illegible] per printed in your town called [illegible] Carolinian, when the first thing [illegible] my eye was "RARE CHANCE [illegible] SPECULATION!!"

Says I to myself, who knows, [illegible] a *chance* for me? and having a [illegible] to get rich, I concluded I would [illegible] ther into the matter, when lo! and [illegible] it was an offer by Mr. Holmes, [illegible] um of fifty cents for each *cash* [illegible] obtained for his paper. Heavens [illegible] chance! Certainly the sapient [illegible] obtain the lasting gratitude of [illegible] fellow out of business for this [illegible] offer. Now, Mr. Editor, as I [illegible] cider man, I will wager you a [illegible] best horse apple, pressed out next [illegible] that the most industrious Loco [illegible] Carolina cannot procure on an av[illegible] *cash* subscribers per week to the [illegible] rolinian. For the edification of [illegible] I will go into a short calculation, [illegible] mise them I come much nearer [illegible] than one of them did when he [illegible] about the elections last year.

Expenses for man and horse $1 25 [illegible] for one year,
Clothing for the same time,
Horse equipment, including shoeing,
Services of one horse,
Bar bills, (if he drank as much as [illegible] your neighbors,) 40c. per day,

Cr.

By 5 subscribers per week, at 50c. [illegible] for one year,
Profit over the left shoulder,

You must try again, Mr. Holmes, [illegible] assured that, as great a favourite [illegible] with the public, it will be difficult [illegible] man fool enough to make this [illegible] you and your little paper, unless [illegible] of your good friends about Bee Office.

The following remarkable receipt for [illegible] Bacon," addresses itself so forcibly to [illegible] of the lovers of good living, that we [illegible] manuscript, too late indeed for this [illegible] the hope that some of our readers will [illegible] act upon it next Winter:—

RECIPE FOR CURING HAM.

To one peck of coarse Salt, *ground* [illegible] 2 quarts of Molasses, (sweet,) and half [illegible] Cayenne Pepper; mix together thoroughly [illegible] look like very fine brown Sugar.) This [illegible] for 250 lbs. of Hams. To a Ham of 15 [illegible] take a *heaped* table spoon full of Salt Pet[illegible] with the hand on the flesh side of the Ham [illegible] tre being pounded very fine in a mortar [illegible] well in. Cover the flat side of the Ham [illegible] mixture, one-eighth of an inch thick, [illegible] it on with the hand; place the hams that [illegible] may lie in a tub, skin side down in layers [illegible] on the top of them heavy weights. Let [illegible] three weeks; change them by putting [illegible] top at the bottom; weight them again; let [illegible] three weeks longer. Hang them up, [illegible] for a day or two; then smoke for six weeks [illegible] a fire in smoke house only every other [illegible] Maple or Hickory is best, and the fire [illegible] far from meat as possible,—the colder the [illegible] better. In cutting Hams, always have the [illegible] off below the knee joint, and do not take [illegible] until the Ham is boiled; boil a quarter of [illegible] each pound.

To preserve Hams after they are cured [illegible] found the easiest and best way to [illegible] a white wash of quick Lime, until it is [illegible] covered with the Lime, and then hang [illegible] (knuckle down again,) in a dark, perfectly [illegible] place. No insect will trouble them. [illegible] wash should be about as thick as good cream.

U. S. MINT.

On the 25th of January the [illegible] transmitted to the House of Repres[illegible] a report of the Director of the Mint [illegible] biting the operations of the institution [illegible] ring the year 1840.

It appears that there were coined in the Philadelphia, during the year 1840—
In gold,
In silver,
In copper,

and composed of 7,053,074 pieces.

The deposites in gold, in Philadelphia [illegible] year, were $1,201,998, of which $176,70[illegible] rived from mines in the United States.

At New Orleans—
Coinage in gold,
in silver,

and composed of 3,446,960 pieces.

At Charlotte, the coinage amounted to [illegible] and was composed of 48,994 half-eagles a[illegible] quarter-eagles.

At Dahlonega, coinage,
composed of 22,896 half-eagles and 3,58[illegible] eagles.

Recapitulation.

Amount coined at Philadelphia, [illegible]
at New Orleans,
at Charlotte,
at Dahlonega,

No. of pieces coined at Philadelphia, [illegible]
at New Orleans,
at Charlotte,
at Dahlonega,

Pieces,

MILITIA OF THE U. STATES.—[illegible] report from the War Department to Congress [illegible] pears that the following are the numbers of [illegible] litia in the several States and Territories:—

Maine,	[illegible]
New Hampshire,	[illegible]
Massachusetts,	[illegible]
Vermont,	[illegible]
Rhode Island,	[illegible]
Connecticut,	[illegible]
New York,	[illegible]
New Jersey,	[illegible]
Pennsylvania,	[illegible]
Delaware,	[illegible]
Maryland,	[illegible]
Virginia,	[illegible]
North Carolina,	[illegible]
South Carolina,	[illegible]
Georgia,	[illegible]
Alabama,	[illegible]
Louisiana,	[illegible]
Mississippi,	[illegible]
Tennessee,	[illegible]
Kentucky,	[illegible]
Ohio,	[illegible]
Indiana,	[illegible]
Illinois,	[illegible]
Missouri,	[illegible]
Arkansas,	[illegible]
Michigan,	[illegible]
Florida Territory,	[illegible]
Wisconsan,	[illegible]
Iowa,	[illegible]
District of Columbia,	[illegible]
Total,	[illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1841.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—For reasons stated last week, we are driven to the adoption of the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to, and to which we ask the particular attention of those who are in arrears.

1st. All payments made before the 1st day of May next, where the amount due is not exceeding five years, will be received at the rate of $3 per annum. All payments above five years, at the rate of $3 50, whether paid before or after the 1st of May next. After the 1st of May, $3 50 per annum will invariably be required on all amounts of two years and upwards, whether existing on that day or contracted subsequently.

2d. On the 1st of May, in every case when five years and upwards are due, the name of the delinquent will be stricken from our list, and steps taken either to collect the amount, or if the subscriber be beyond our reach, to expose him, so as to put other Editors on their guard.

3d. Hereafter, no new subscriber will be received, without a payment in advance, unless he be so known, personally or by reputation, as to afford an assurance of his ability and intention to pay.

January 12, 1841.

RESUMPTION.—We learn from the Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh and Augusta papers, that the Banks of those cities all resumed specie payments on or before the 1st inst., and that there was no extirpment and no run.

The Branch Banks in this town have likewise resumed, in accordance with instructions from the Principal Banks at Raleigh and Wilmington.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION OF THE UNITED STATES BANK!

A postscript to the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, furnishes the unwelcome news that the Bank of the United States has again suspended, after only three weeks' effort to sustain itself, during which it paid out near six millions of dollars, being probably every dollar of coin it had in its vaults.

The following is the Intelligencer's statement from which it will be seen that the other Philadelphia Banks had determined not to suspend:—

The Bank of the United States.—News reached this city by the Cars of last night that the United States Bank has been again compelled to suspend specie payments, after having redeemed its liabilities in specie to the amount of near six millions of dollars since the 15th of last month, when it resumed. The Directors pledge themselves to convert the assets of the bank into cash, and again resume payment at the earliest practicable moment. This movement on the part of the United States Bank, we learn, will not affect the other banks of Philadelphia, they having determined to continue the payment of specie for all their liabilities.

This is probably the end of the United States Bank! It is to be hoped, that without struggling further to throw off the mountain of prejudice and passion by which she has been borne down, she will go quietly to work to pay off her debts and wind up. There can be no doubt of her ability to pay all creditors, though the stockholders will lose the greater part of their capital.

The fate of this Institution is a striking evidence, that man's ability is much greater to do evil than to do good. Gen. Jackson's war upon the Bank has finally prostrated it; producing in its downward course for eight years past, more of evil than its destroyer could repair if he were to live a thousand years.

It was a noble Institution, in its days of prosperity,—fostering every interest in the country; aiding, directly or indirectly, every enterprize; imparting health to the great body politic; and maintaining a sound credit unexampled in value to itself and the world. It is to be deplored, that it did not quietly close its affairs when it failed to procure a rechartor as a National Bank. It was then rich, respected, and useful. Since the day it accepted a charter as a State Bank, every thing has gone wrong; until it now closes its doors in bankruptcy and disgrace.

POSTSCRIPT—WORSE AND WORSE!

When the U. S. Bank stopped payment on Thursday evening last, all the other Banks met by Delegates, and resolved "to continue the payments of specie for all their liabilities." This they did throughout Friday, but on Saturday morning the Girard Bank suspended, and was followed at 1 o'clock by all the Banks of the City, (with two or three exceptions, it is said.) All continue to pay their $5 notes.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that the run on the Banks commenced on Friday morning as soon as they opened, and continued unabated till they closed. It was almost impossible in some instances for a person to force his way through the crowd to the counter. A boy was pressed down by the crowd and seriously injured, his ribs being broken.

The demand upon which the U. S. Bank stopped was a draft presented by the runner of the New York Brokers for $300,000, which the Teller said "could not be paid." Two other drafts of about $20,000 each, were presented immediately after by Philadelphia Brokers, and refused.

The demands from the Eastern cities had increased daily, it is said, until the Bank found it impossible to resist the torrent. "No Banking Institution can exist, (says the National Gazette,) against which a spirit of settled hostility is so far operative that the obligations ordinarily afloat are accumulated and daily presented."

The Gazette adds,—

"We are not prepared to say, as we have no official information beyond the Cashier's published note, whether the Bank can be raised either at an early or remote period to a regular business course;—but it is just to state the general impression that this suspension, destroying as it must, or most materially affecting at home and abroad the credit of the Bank, takes from it the resources which have thus far sustained it and which are necessary to its support."

U. S. Bank Stock fell to $34 in Philadelphia.

The Baltimore papers are silent as to the effect of this news in that city, from which we infer that a run has commenced which will lead to a suspension there also.

There is no apprehension as to New York, which is strong enough to sustain itself at all hazards.

The New York Express says, "this will unquestionably have a very unfavorable influence on the spring trade; confidence had revived. Southern and Western merchants were enabled to obtain funds on the North at a reasonable rate, and merchants here were prepared to trust their goods South and West with a belief that Exchanges would get better instead of worse. A suspension of the Banks there will have the effect to destroy this confidence, and to throw things back into a state of doubt and uncertainty."

CALLED SESSION OF CONGRESS.—We mentioned in our last, that Mr. Wise had deprecated the call of an Extra Session of Congress. That he should have entered into a labored argument against it, was strong proof that it was generally supposed that there would be such a session. Since that time other circumstances have greatly strengthened this presumption. Mr. Jenifer of Md., in reply to Mr. Wise, endeavored to show that such a session would be absolutely necessary, and thought that if for no other object, the repeal of the Sub-Treasury alone would be an ample justification for it. In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan, in remonstrating against taking up the Bankrupt Bill at this session, for want of time, said, "Would it not be wise in its friends to postpone any action upon it until the called session of Congress—for it seemed now to be certain that we should have such a session!"

We shall sincerely regret that any necessity may oblige Gen. Harrison to take such a step; and we hope that he will not permit any consideration but the obligation to provide for keeping the faith of the nation, to induce it. The Sub-Treasury act we desire to see repealed or modified; the Distribution Bill we wish to see passed;—but we would greatly prefer waiting for the regular action of a regular session for the accomplishment of these objects. A few months of calm, sober reflection, may greatly aid the new Congress and the new Administration, in carrying out a sound course of policy.

If an Extra Session be called, the regular period for electing Members of Congress in this State must be anticipated, of which due notice will of course be given by a Governor's Proclamation.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the interesting article on the subject, which we have copied into another column from the National Intelligencer; and which we think may be regarded as conclusively establishing that an Extra Session will be held. The Intelligencer's reasoning is very strong, but we sincerely regret the necessity for the measure.

GEN. HARRISON'S JOURNEY.—We give in another column an account of the departure from Cincinnati of the President elect, and of his progress towards Washington, which place he was expected to reach on Monday last. He was received every where with demonstrations of respect and affection, and extensive preparations were on foot at Baltimore and Washington for his reception. His birth day, (yesterday,) was to be celebrated by a great Ball at Washington. To-day the ceremony of counting the votes will take place in the Senate.

THE SCHOOL LAW.—The reader will find on the first page of this paper, the act passed at the late session of our Legislature, to establish and regulate Common Schools. With no particular knowledge of the subject, we can but hope that the law will prove as useful and acceptable in its operations, as could be desired by those from whose liberal and enlightened feelings it emanated.

MR. WISE.—The North Carolinian seems to be in high glee because, as it says, "Mr. Wise has certainly broken from the Whig traces." What says Mr. Wise himself? He denounced as an INFAMOUS SLANDER, whether coming from friend or foe, the intimation that he was unfriendly to the coming Administration." This shows a slight difference between the statements of Mr. Wise and the North Carolinian.

In the same article that paper speaks of "the Tariff proposed by Mr. Webster on wines and silks, &c." The Tariff proposed by Mr. Webster! When! Instead of being Mr. Webster's proposition, it is actually recommended by Levi Woodbury, Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, in the most sensible document he ever wrote, if he did write it. It is also the favorite scheme of Mr. Buchanan, a leading Administration Senator. Indeed, many leading men of both parties favor it, because no good reason can be given why articles of luxury, as they are, used only by the rich, should be imported free, whilst the necessaries of life, consumed by poor and rich alike, pay heavy duties.

RESIGNATION AND DEATH.—It is stated in the Globe, that George Strobel has been appointed U. S. Consul for the port of Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, in the place of D. W. Courts of North Carolina, resigned; and that Alfred M. Slade of N. Carolina, Consul for the United States, died at Buenos Ayres on the 25th of November.

The important news contained in a postscript to our last paper, of the complete success of the British arms in China, and the probable speedy termination of the War, is doubted by some of the Northern papers, though evidently believed in England. The next arrival will probably confirm or disprove it. Already have some members of Congress inferred an evil result to our negotiations with England, from the inflation which they apprehend has been produced by the news, if true.

Does the Carolinian desire a war with England? —Fay. Ob.

Yes, if *dishonor* be the price of peace. And that Daniel Webster would *pay that price*, who doubts! What! send a man Minister to England who exclaimed in the Senate, that he would see the "enemy's cannon battering down the walls of the capitol," before he would vote money for military preparation.

North Carolinian.

We have turned to Mr. Webster's speech in 1836 (misquoted by the Carolinian above,) and instead of finding any thing there to "bring dishonor on the country," we find one of those glorious bursts of patriotic eloquence which have earned for him the title of "Defender of the Constitution." The subject under discussion was the proposition, made during the *last night* of the previous session, to place three millions of dollars at the absolute disposal of President Jackson, at a time when he had asked Congress to give him authority to make reprisals on French Commerce, (equivalent to making war,) which modest request Congress had refused. It was in regard to this UNCONSTITUTIONAL proposition that Mr. Webster said, "if the proposition were now before us, and the guns of the enemy were battering against the walls of the Capitol, I would not agree to it.—The people of this country, (continued Mr Webster,) have an interest, a property, an inheritance, in this INSTRUMENT, [the Constitution,] against the value of which forty Capitols do not weigh the twentieth part of one poor scruple." The meaning of which is, that Mr. Webster would sooner witness the destruction of forty capitols than of the one glorious Constitution under which we live. If he will only adhere to that declaration, especially now that he is likely to be high in office, there can be no fear that he will do any thing "to dishonor the country." Instead of abusing Mr. Webster, for this scrupulous adherence to the Constitution against official influence, the Globe and its satellites ought to thank him, and to call upon him, as we do, to remember, in office, the denunciations he hurled against those who abused the power which office gave them.

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, the debate on the Land Question has been brought to a close, and the bill has passed that House.

The question was first taken on a proposition by Mr. Young, to substitute Mr. Calhoun's bill to cede the lands to the States within which they lie, which was rejected as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Tappan, Walker, Young —20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Henderson, Hubbard, Huntington, Ker, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Webster, Wall, White, Williams, Wright—31.

Next, Mr. Crittenden's plan of combining preemption and distribution of the proceeds among the States, was rejected, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Ker, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Prentiss, Phelps, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Webster, White—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young —29.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 31, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Ker, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, Southard —19.

Mr. Sevier moved to strike out from the title of the bill the words "and raise a log cabin thereon."

Mr. White was glad the Senator had moved in this matter; he had voted for the bill in good faith, and thought no title should go forth which implied a sarcasm on log cabins.

The question on Mr. Sevier's motion was taken and carried by an overwhelming vote.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Rives took occasion, on the very day on which he took his seat, to define his position by a few remarks on the passage of the Pre-emption bill. He was opposed to any innovation on the long-tried Land System. He was opposed to pre-emption, to distribution, and to cession. He was opposed to distribution, because he apprehended that the necessities of the Treasury would, in that event, compel an increase of the Tariff. And though he was in favor of laying duties on luxuries which are now admitted free, he thought such duties would be insufficient.

The Uniform Bankrupt Bill was taken up in the Senate on Thursday, and led to considerable debate. A motion by Mr. Benton to lay it on the table was negatived, 28 to 18. Mr. Hubbard then moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of amending it, in several points, the chief one being, to include Banks within its operation. This question was not decided.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill directing a survey to ascertain the practicability and expense of constructing a passage from Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean, reported the same with an amendment.

Counting the Electoral Votes.—Mr. Preston, from the Joint Committee appointed on the subject of counting the electoral votes, reported the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That the two Houses will assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at twelve o'clock, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that one person be appointed a teller on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Vice President was directed to appoint the teller on the part of the Senate, and

Mr. Preston was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Rives of Virginia has taken his seat in the Senate, and Mr. Bines Holt of Georgia, his seat in the House.

In the House, the Treasury Note Bill has at last been disposed of. It passed the House on Friday night last, by a vote of 126 to 69. It had been previously amended, on motion of Mr. Wise, by providing that the incoming Administration might issue five millions of dollars between the 3d of March and the close of the year, notwithstanding the amount that may have been previously issued by the present Administration.

Among the speeches delivered near the close of the debate on this bill, were two by Messrs. C. Shepard and Rayner, of this State,—on opposite sides of course.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Adams delivered a long speech, upon a variety of subjects, chiefly in reply to Mr. Wise, between whom and himself there were some hard words, and so hard that the member from Virginia became greatly excited from the attacks made upon him. The attack upon Mr. Wise elicited great feeling and deep regret. It was based upon a remark made the other day by Mr. W. at the time of the controversy between Mr. Duncan and Mr. W. Cost Johnson. Mr. Wise then said that there would be "no fight," and this remark Mr. Adams perverted into a lamentation that a duel would not be had. The speech had no possible bearing on the subject under discussion, nor could any one divine the objects that dictated its inception or delivery. Having disposed of his controversy with Mr. Wise, Mr. A. went into an elaborate discussion of the probable measures of the coming Administration, and avowed his disposition to support it. The conduct of the member from Virginia was reviewed with great severity by Mr. A. and things said which many considered unjust and improper, especially in reference to Mr. Wise's duelling opinions.

Mr. Wise replied briefly, "That Mr. Adams was a venerable man, the son of a President of the United States, himself an ex-President, had filled other distinguished stations, occupied a large place in the history of his country, and his fame was cherished by multitudes of the American people, and was dear to all. However he (Mr. Wise) might be wounded by this unprovoked attack, the distance was too wide between him and the venerable gentleman to justify any of the ordinary modes of satisfaction. He could not deal with him as he should feel bound to do if he (Mr. A.) were a young man, and in that respect his equal; nor could he consent to render to a man of his years that chastisement of the tongue which the provocation might warrant. All these considerations forbid. He was sure that Mr. Adams's friends in the House were pained at this exhibition, and that all of his friends *out* of the House would be pained when the published personalities should come under their eye. He would, therefore, refrain; and in doing so, he felt persuaded that he (Mr. Wise) was a happier man than he (Mr. Adams)."

Mr. Wise sat down under great applause, and in the midst of a great sensation. His course met with universal approbation.

The Tariff.—In the course of the debate, Mr. Cushing of Mass. and Mr. Barnard of New York, both expressed themselves as opposed to a Tariff of protection, and as desiring nothing of the kind for the manufacturing interests of their sections.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express thus describes a scene at the close of Mr. Calhoun's last speech on the Pre-emption Bill:—

"Concluding all that he had to say upon the subject of Lands, Mr. Calhoun proceeded to arraign Mr. Mangum of N. C., for some alleged offence in an argument which he interpreted as a personality to himself, and the State of South Carolina. Mr. Mangum had made no allusion at all disrespectful to the Senator from S. C., and with every body else, was surprised to hear him say that he had been personally attacked, and that he could only, in consideration of the terms which had hitherto existed between the Senator and himself, account for the attack but upon two grounds,—either it was made from personal enmity to him, or as the instrument of another man's enmity, who for reasons he hardly knew why, regarded him with feelings of great unkindness,—alluding, I presume, to Mr. Clay. The inference or insinuation that the Senator was governed by these motives, was uttered in a tone and temper more objectionable, if possible, than the imputation.

"Mr. Mangum, as soon as Mr. Calhoun had resumed his seat, replied with promptness and becoming self-respect, and not without excitement. I have made no personal attack, said he, upon South Carolina, or her Senator; on the contrary, I vindicated her from the imputation cast upon her as a mercenary State, and said that instead of a million, millions of dollars would not corrupt her. It was therefore, with feelings of profound astonishment that Mr. Mangum rose. Why had the Senator from South Carolina placed himself in the extraordinary position he had, with a solemn and studied address. If he meant to cast the imputation upon him of being governed by the paltry and contemptible motives he had mentioned, he trampled the imputation under his foot, as he would the man who made it.

"Mr. Calhoun had made no imputation, but had grossly insinuated what he hardly dared to speak aloud, added to the possible motives which might govern his opposition, the remark that if it were so he would not condescend to reply, and could not without putting himself upon a level with the Senator whose conduct was governed by such motives.

"I am, said Mr. Mangum, in reply to this assumed dignity, one of the humblest of men, but I do not think the Senator from South Carolina would lose anything by coming to my level,—at least I will not say that I will not go to a level with him, and as a man of honor, holding the imputations he does, I do not see how he can avoid coming to a level with me. The Senator from S. C. knew,—no man knew better than he,—that he was not governed by such motives,—that he had never bowed to power nor stooped to flattery.

"Mr. Calhoun before, in the midst of, and at the conclusion of Mr. Mangum's remarks, was ready with explanations. So unjustifiable had been the attack, that Mr. Mangum was hardly ready to receive them. They were received, however, in the withdrawal of the insinuation. Mr. Calhoun was all in the wrong, and was the only member who had indulged in personalities."

Mr. Calhoun explained that the personal attack to which he referred was this: He charged Mr. Mangum with saying that he (Mr. C.) had taken a week to prepare his argument, and that Mr. Webster had completely demolished him in one minute. Mr. Mangum declared he had said no such thing. He had said that Mr. Webster had demonstrated the power of Congress over the public lands, and that if Mr. Calhoun would study a week, he could no more overthrow that argument, than he could remove the Alleghany mountains with his finger!

The extent of the majority in favor of the *permanent prospective pre-emption law* may perhaps surprise some of our readers, who are not prepared for what, at first sight, appears to be so radical a change in our Land system. The fact is, however, as we understand, the principle of that bill is already as effectively a part of the Land system as if it had been in legal existence for forty years. There is a *conventional* law, stronger than any temptation to break it, which now protects the actual settler against any competition at sales of the Public Lands. And this bill has passed the Senate by such a majority, under the influence of the argument that it is better to *legalize* what is incurable and inevitable, than to keep on the statute-book a provision which is a dead letter. Of the conclusiveness of this argument we say nothing; but it certainly was not without its effect upon the Senate.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Charleston Mercury calls Mr. Clay's favorite measure, "the great bribery scheme of distributing the proceeds of the land sales to the States." If it be bribery to distribute among all the States, that which unquestionably belongs to them all, what is it to give to 9 that which belongs to the whole 26? We call that both robbery and bribery. That is Mr. Calhoun's scheme, in which the Mercury can see nothing to disapprove. It strains at a gnat and swallows a camel.

"*Misfortune.*"—Certainly it was a misfortune "to *steal* $200,000.' Had he been a relation of the Observer, he would no doubt, thought it was his "misfortune." Any person who is addicted to any bad habit is "misfortunate."—*North Carolinian.*

This is "as clear as *mud*." A man stole $200,000, which was his "misfortune," according to the Carolinian. If the man was a relation of the Editor of the Carolinian, it was doubtless the Editor's "misfortune" to be so related, but it was the man's fault, or crime, to steal the money.

Seriously—It is a sad misapplication of the term, to call a man only "unfortunate" who steals, or "is addicted to any bad habit." However it may be in the part of the world from which the Editor of the Carolinian came, or according to the Fanny Wright doctrines of the ultra Loco Focos, in this part of the world people are in the habit of applying a harsher term to theft. It is well to do so; for when the odium attached to such a crime is done away, the temptation to its commission is infinitely increased.

Honor to whom honor.—The "Wilmington Advertiser" mentions a fact worthy of notoriety, of which we have before heard. That paper states that, at the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison, Gov. Owen, of this State, was solicited to have *his* name put in nomination for the Vice Presidency—an honor, however, which, with characteristic modesty, he declined, though the chances of success were so flattering. We mean no disparagement to Gov. Tyler, but we know not the man who would discharge the duties of Vice President with so much dignity and general acceptableness, as John Owen.—*Register.*

The North Carolina Standard and Mr. Badger.—One of the worst signs of the times, is the disposition which is manifested to underrate meritorious men, because of differences of political opinion. No matter how exalted may be a man's intellect, or how virtuous his life, he can not escape the sneers or the calumnies of political opponents. Politics is the great test upon which every man is tried; and neither intelligence, virtue or patriotism seems to be regarded.

We have a strong instance of this disposition in the conduct of the Carolina Standard towards George E. Badger. Now, whatever Mr. Badger's political opinions may be, whether he be Whig or Tory, Democrat or Republican, there is no doubt that he is a man of exalted intellect, kindly feelings and irreproachable life; in a word, an honor to the State of which he is a native and a citizen; and the Editor of the Standard displays neither candour, good taste, or State pride, when he attempts to sneer away such a man's reputation.

What if the Editor of the Charleston Mercury is so ignorant as not to have heard of George E. Badger—does his *boobyism* furnish any excuse for the conduct of the Editor of the Standard, *who knows* Mr. Badger to be a man of extraordinary abilities?

South Carolina has never been famous for her liberality to her neighbors of the "old North State;" nor are we surprised at it, for she is so much occupied in admiring her own perfections, that she has no time to look into the affairs of her neighbors; but, we never did expect to see the time when a citizen of North Carolina would publish with commendation, a satirical article upon his own State, from the pen of "a chivalrous" South Carolinian.

We may be told that, as we are a native and citizen of Virginia, this is a subject with which we have nothing to do. To those who say this, we have only to reply that, we choose to have something to do with it; we choose to have some agency in giving honor to whom honor is due; and we choose to rebuke those who, to use a homely phrase, are "defiling their own nests," and endeavoring to sneer away the reputation of the brightest ornaments of their own State.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Hunt-ed Down.—We learn, from one of our exchange papers, that our old acquaintance, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, formerly of Charlotte county, in this State, has recently run down a Company of strolling Players in the western part of New York.

It appears that this eloquent and popular advocate of the Temperance cause, was delivering a course of lectures in the town of Ithaca, which place was at the same time the theatre of operations of a Company of travelling Comedians. The addresses of Mr. Hunt proving a source of superior attraction deprived the Theatre of its audience, so that the Manager waited on him and desired to know how long he intended to remain in the place, and which end of the road he would take on his departure.

Danville Reporter.

The Death of a Drunkard.—The Boston Mercantile Journal states that, about a month since, an aged man, named *John Kilsey*, residing in Salisbury, Connecticut, one morning left his son's house, where he was residing, without leaving any information with regard to his intention. He did not return the same day, and but little anxiety was manifested by his friends, as he had been in the habit of leaving often and visiting his numerous kindred about town without giving any notice. A week was suffered to pass without making any inquiry for him, and, at the end of that period, he was nowhere to be found. Search was accordingly made, but without success, for several days, when he was traced to one of the grog-shops with which that town abounds, and eventually was found frozen to death, at the side of a fence in a lot near the house of Captain Everty, with a jug of brandy by his head! just fourteen days from the time when he was last seen at the grog-shop—snow having fallen in the mean time, and hidden him entirely from view!

Did you Ever.—Did you ever know a tradesman asking for his account who had not "a bill to take up on Friday?"

Did you ever see a pair of family snuffers which had not a broken spring, a leg deficient, or half an inch of the point knocked off?

Did you ever know a lodging house landlady who would own to bugs?

Did you ever know a man who did not think he could poke the fire better than you could?

Did you ever know a housemaid who, on your discovering a fracture in a valuable China jar, did not tell you it was "done a long time ago;" or that it was "cracked before?"

Did you ever know a man who didn't consider his walking-stick a better walking-stick than your walking-stick?

Did you ever know a hatter who was not prepared to sell you as good a hat for ten and sixpence as the one you've got on at five and twenty shillings?

Did you ever know a red-haired man who had a very clear notion of where scarlet began and auburn terminated?

Did you ever know a lady with fine eyes wear green spectacles?

Did you ever know an amateur singer without a "horrid bad cold?"

Comic Almanac.

The Panacea.—The following is an extract from the London Comic Almanac. It is a testimonial of efficacy by one of the grateful patients of that extraordinary and universal physician:

"sur—i Take the libberty of addressing yew about the brandy & sawlt. i was aflicted with dreadfull lowness of speirits & rewmatism wich having freely aplide the abuv has boath Disapeard. sir my way of Aplying is the sawlt outside wonst a day & the brandy in twice evvery our. its effex is sumtims realy Asstonishing. my wife also takes the abuv Meddisin in her tea. & finds grate bennifits.

"sir yewr Most obedient

TUMMMAS SPOONEY.

"P. S. sir a neyber of min Tride the abuv on his wife bean Bad skalded kiling a pig but Unlukky forgot to Put in the swalt. owevver it was awl Verry wel, for the brandy aloan Cured his wife & now he's got the Sawlt to Cure his bakun."

POSTSCRIPT.

☞ No mail North of Raleigh this morning.

☞ Cotton sold this morning at 10 75. And a prime article of Tobacco yesterday at 6 50.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 17th ult., Mr. ISAAC M. SOWELL to Miss CATHARINE PATTERSON, daughter of Mr. John Patterson.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—Brig Morasco from N. York; Schr. Exchange from Charleston. 27.—Brigs Harriet Brainard from Baltimore, Malaga from Barbadoes; Schrs. Sarah Ellen from Jacksonville, Wanderer from Salem. 28.—Schr. Ontario from New York. 29.—Schr. Kenduskeag from New York. February 1.—Schr. Henry from Maranguez. 2.—Brigs Echo from Charleston, Will from St. Barts. Franklin from New York; Schrs. Vanda from Guadaloupe, Phœbe & Margaret from Charleston, Br. Schr. Ann Trefry from Anguilla.

DEPARTURES.

January 27.—Schr. Charles for Havana. 28.—Brigs Susan for St. Thomas, Sarah Ann for Surrinam. 30.—Brig Octavio for Jamaica, Br. Brigs Mariner and Scott for Barbadoes; Schrs. May for N. York, Thetis for Matanzas. 31.—Schrs. Julia for New York, Oregon for Charleston. February 1.—Brig Tuscan for St. Vincent; Schrs. Wanderer for New York, Morning Star for Porto Rico. 2.—Brigs Belle for New York, Adeline for St. Thomas; Schrs. Ontario for Portland, A. F. Thorn for New York, Richmond for Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEB. 10.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	25 a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	85 a 90
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 13
Corn.	40 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	37½ a 40	Tallow,	11 a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 10	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 6
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

There has been a lively demand for Tobacco within the past week, and a very choice article brought 6 25. It sells readily at $6.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 4.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 27 a 40; Rice 3 00.

Cotton at New Orleans, 8½ to 13. Sales of the week ending January 30, 28 500 bales. Total receipts 390,947 bales, being 35,000 less than to same date last year. Sugar 4½ to 6. Tobacco 5 to 9½. Flour 4 12 to 4 25. Bacon 5 to 9. Corn 46 to 48.

Cotton at Augusta 9½ to 10¾.

Cotton at Charleston, 9½ to 11¾—a decline. Corn 50 to 59. Flour 5¾ to 6.

Upland Cotton at New York 10 to 11¾. Sales of the week 7000 bales. Flour 4 87 to 5 12.

CHERAW MARKET—January 26.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 50 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5¼ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

MULBERRY TREES
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.
JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend promptly to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who entrust their business with him.
ELIJAH FULLER.
N. B. Printed forms will be furnished if desired free of charge.
Fayetteville, Feb'y. 10, 1841. 36-5w.

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

500 SACKS SALT,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
30 hhds. Molasses,
20 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
50 casks Lime,
400 lbs. Seine Twine.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
February 9, 1841. 36-3w.

IMPORTED
FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyœna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.
JOHN BLACK.
Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 26-tf.

POETRY.

From the British Colonial Magazine, Jan. 1841.

GEOGRAPHICAL ALLITERATION.

The *Bonapes* should to *Mallorca* go;
The *Gulls* to rocks of *Scilly*;
The *Spiders* to the *Falkland Isles*;
The *Fowlers*, all to *Chile*.

The little squalling, bawling babes,
That merrily break our rest,
Should be packed off to *Babylon*,
To *Lapland*, or to *Brest*.

Cats, from *Newfoundland* should go to *Greece*;
And while the Muse waits
His passage to the *Gallows coast*,
The *Spaniklins* are in the *Straits*.

Sofas to should to the *Maldives* go;
Waterfalls to *Bogotà*;
Guessing Ducks may launch at *Smithfield* Isles;
While pole their fun at *Piccadilly*.

Musicians hasten to the *Sound*,
All Merchants to *Bengal*;
And for the sake of Hyperbole
All Critics to the Moon.

Lovers should to the Cape *Good Hopes*
To *Cape Horn* Rogues to go;
Bailiffs should to *C. L. C.* (Ohio.)
Our sailors to the *Main*.

Lord *B.* to the *United States*,
Master of the *Rolls* to *Wales*;
The Gardeners should to *Botany Bay*,
And Shoeblacks to *Japan*.

The *Queen's Levee* in *England*
Will find their proper level
The *Potatoe*, which he sets these lines,
May post off to the *Devil*.*

T. J.

* A typographical expression.

Real Estate in New Orleans.—The Louisiana Advertiser of the 15th instant, notices a sale of Real Estate, which it says "shows a lamentable evidence of the decrease in the value of real estate in this city. Twenty-two lots of ground in Carrollton brought $200, and a lot of ground in faubourg annunciation, which was sold two years ago for $15,000 was knocked down at $1140. The property known as the New Orleans Iron Foundry, covered with buildings which can store 10,000 bales of cotton, and having a steam engine upon it, went for $2000. The two arpents on the river being one of the lots made out of the Lecoste plantation, and well improved with houses &c. brought only $2 5."

The Case of M'Leod.—A general impression prevails, and we confess we share it, that M'Leod has been indicted and is now awaiting trial. Immediately after the destruction of the Caroline, the Grand Jury of Niagara county found bills of indictment against M'Leod, Drew and others, but not against M'Leod. He is now in confinement simply by virtue of a Magistrate's warrant, and his case will be laid before the Grand Jury at its next sitting. There is no doubt that an indictment will be found, and the trial will probably come on at the October term of the General Sessions of Niagara county.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

Maria Van Buren was one of the chief advocates of the South Carolina calls "the Bloody Oath." John Tyler was the only man in the Senate, who, for a night, *resisted the infernal bill*. Nevertheless, South Carolina votes for Mr. Van Buren, and rejects John Tyler. How fallen is the character of the dishonorable Palmetto State!—

Civil Pharmaceutical Society of Cincinnati.—Mr. Wilson's Messenger for the present week. This is not only a valuable acquisition to the publication, but a compliment to the North to the South.

A letter written on board the steamship *Columbia*, at sea, on the 17th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. says, that the fire was happily extinguished in about twenty minutes. Happily indeed!

The whole loss of Texas is $5,850,000.

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC,
Containing &c. &c.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

FOR SALE at the Nursery of the subscriber, in Cumberland County, North Carolina, a few miles from Fayetteville, a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Nectarine, Cherry, &c. &c. Also, a few Ornamental and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

ROSES AND DAHLIAS.

The Subscriber has a few hundred Roses, of the most beautiful kinds, which he will dispose of cheap. Persons can be had in the Nursery. Packages carefully put up, and directions sent gratis to all applicants, post paid, giving full particulars.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., January 1, 1841. 32-6w

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Mrs. Henry De Crouse, St. James's last Novel, De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d, Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote, Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman, Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c. E. J. HALE.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Copy and Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain; Wrapping Paper, Fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors; Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 2, 1840.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FIVE SHARES of the Bank Stock for sale by the subscriber. For terms apply at this office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Cutblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE.
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

	$8 per Session.
Elementary Department,	"
Second Class,	12 "
First Class,	16 "
French Language,	10 "
Drawing and Painting,	10 "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 "
Music on Guitar,	25 "
Fancy work,	3 "
Use of Piano for practising,	2 "

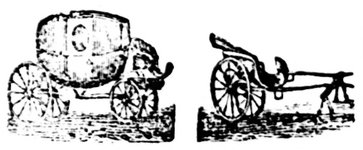
September 16, 1840. 98tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane, are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 24, 1840. 26-3m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES,

large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKEYS, (on a new plan) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JANUARY 1, 1841. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, ¼ X and extra; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 21; Binding Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron, Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redfern's flat hasted Mill Saw Files; 2-4 Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps, round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ½ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ½ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; Key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

December 7, 1840. 27-3m

GEORGIA INSURANCE

AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS.

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine highcoloured and scanty, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to enumerate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of lassitude and fruitness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*cow*1y

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Laines, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Molesskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Sheeting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18tf.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOK'S, the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, (2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Lewis Hall, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840 hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIZAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 30tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

P. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had been in the reading rooms in Europe much used in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel,*
Courtland street.

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00 per Session.
First Class,	16 00 "
French Language,	10 00 "
Drawing and Painting,	10 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00 "
Music on Guitar,	25 00 "
Use of Piano,	3 00 "
Incidentals,	50 "

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe*; whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Philada," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivialty of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, &c. In chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pains in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are esteemed by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I can recommended to all who may be laboring under complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a synopsis of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, or the Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpidity and irregular state of the Bowels. These if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with sufficient directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE

PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. In town and country are alike filled with their victims. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their cries. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE'S

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the disease and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire failure of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety has been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark, or its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the head, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bad headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store in Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.